1:Franken et al M, G-5 (ca. 1913-1958) 1960
OF7 Balinese OF7

As Table 4 shows, the region of Gianyar was far more than 99 per cent. Bali Hindu, while the figure for Jembrana was less than 80 per cent. 162 563

TABLE 4: ETHNO-RELIGIOUS BREAKDOWN OF INDONESIAN POPULATION GROUP IN TWO BALINESE REGIONS, 1930

Group	Gianyar		Jembrana	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bali Hindu	165,151	99.87	37,065	79.33
Bali Islam	81	0.05	7,730	16.55
Indonesians from elsewhere	131	0.08	1,926	4.12
Total	165,363	100.00	46,719	100.00

The towns are of course less homogeneous than the countryside. This is in turn more true of Singaraja, the administrative seat and chief port, than of Den Pasar, as can be seen in Table 5. [369]

TABLE 5: ETHNO-RELIGIOUS BREAKDOWN OF INDONESIAN POPULATION GROUP IN TWO BALINESE TOWNS, 1930

Group	Singaraja		Den Pasar	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bali Hindu	6,000	67.04	14,026	92.31
Bali Islam	1,439	13.07	62	0.41
Indonesians from elsewhere	1,864	18.09	1,105	7.28
Total	10,302	100.00	15,193	100.00

There is no reason to assume that these general ratios have changed significantly since 1930, though the European group has grown smaller, the Bali Hindu group has lost some four thousand persons who were converted to Christianity, and the group of Indonesians from elsewhere (largely Moslems) has probably increased. With one exception, then, the percentages give an approximate impression of the present-day situation. The exception is Jembrana, where the Bali-Hindu percentage has definitely increased as a result of transmigration from other parts of Bali. For reliable and accurate data on the present